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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/009,782	03/25/2002	Ken-Ichi Takeuchi	217301US0PCT	1319

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EXAMINER

WALICKA, MALGORZATA A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
1652	

DATE MAILED: 08/26/2003

12

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application N .	Applicant(s)
	10/009,782	TAKEUCHI ET AL.
	Examiner Malgorzata A. Walicka	Art Unit 1652

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 May 2003 and 04 June 2003.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 14-34 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 14-34 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) _____. 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) 6) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: sequence alignment .
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The Amendment, Request for Reconsideration and Statement filed on May 21, 2003 as paper No. 9, and Supplemental Amendment comprising the substitute specification, filed as paper No. 10 on June 4, 2003 are acknowledged.

The amendment to the claims and the substitute specification have been entered as requested. Claims 1-13 are canceled. New claims 14 - 34 are entered. Claims 14-34 are pending and are the subject of this Office Action.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Objections

The objection to the specification is withdrawn, because the substitute specification has been filed.

The amendment filed on June 4, 2003 is objected to under 35 U.S.C. 132 because it introduces new matter into the disclosure. 35 U.S.C. 132 states that no amendment shall introduce new matter into the disclosure of the invention. The added material which is not supported by the original disclosure is at page 11, line 11 the name of the restriction endonuclease Sau3A1.

Applicant is required to cancel the new matter in the reply to this Office Action.

Objections to claims 4 and 11 are moot because the claims have been cancelled.

In the newly add claim 19 the word "by" should be added after the word modified.

Formal drawings are acknowledged.

2. Rejections

3.1. 35 USC, section 112, second paragraph

Rejection of claims claim 1-13 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph made in the previous Office Action is moot, because the claims have been cancelled.

Claim 21 and 22 recite the limitation "the zinc tolerance " in the first line. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim, because the base claim 14 is reciting the phrase "wherein said microorganism is zinc resistant."

Claim 19 and 20 are indefinite, because they do not identify the D-aminoacylase producing gene that was modified. In addition, claim 20 is not clear as to when the D-aminoacyklase gene was modified. Was the gene modified before transformation or thereafter?

Claims 14, 17-27 and 28-34 are rejected because they are confusing. The claims recite or are directed to a nucleic acid sequence encoding the amino acid SEQ ID NO: 2, wherein said DNA molecule comprises the following sequence of restriction sites: EcoRI-BgIII-Pvull-HindIII or Sall-BgIII-Pvull. Plasmid pKNSD2 presented in Fig. 2, comprises the restriction site EcoRI before the start codon of the gene for D-aminoacylase, as well as the restriction sites EcoRV and Hind III in 3' noncoding portion the gene inserted in the plasmid (residues 1605 and 1753), and in addition the open reading frame itself comprises Sall, BgIII and

Pvull (residues 190, 284, and 1296, respectively) recognition sites. However, those recognition sites do not compose the sequence of nucleotides described as EcoRI-BgIII-Pvull-HindIII, i.e., GAATTTCAGATCTCAGCTGAAGCTT, because they occur in the different parts of the DNA constructs and ORF.

2.2. 35 USC, section 112, first paragraph

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

2.1.1. Lack of written description

Claims 14-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

The claims are directed to a zinc-tolerant microorganism transformed with a gene encoding D-aminoacylase from *Alcaligenes*, and the use of such organism for production of D-aminoacylase, wherein the expression of said gene is enhanced in the presence of zinc ions. The claims are directed to a

large genus of microorganisms and a large genus of methods of producing the enzyme. Applicants, however, failed to describe any representative species of such genera of microorganism and methods, because Applicants did not disclose a zinc resistant microorganisms containing a D-aminoacylase gene from *Alcaligenes* wherein the expression of D-aminoacylase gene is increased by the presence of zinc ions. Applicants disclosed a zinc resistant transformant *E. coli* that overexpresses D-aminoacylase of *Alcaligenes xylosoxydans* because the DNA construct used for transformation was designed to cause such overexpression, i.e. the ribosome binding site was modified, the tac inducible promoter was used, and the Hind III recognition site was introduced.

Applicant measured the activity of the enzyme directly in the *E. coli* culture medium supplemented with zinc or zinc free, and found that the medium from the culture of *E.coli* exhibited higher enzyme activity when the zinc ions were present.

On page 14 Applicants write, "the enzyme activity in the 0.2 mM zinc-added culture medium was 58.86 U/mL (broth –out pH of 5.3) and the enzyme activity in the 2.0 mM zinc–added culture medium was 109.79 U/mL (broth-out pH of 5.11), compared with the enzyme activity of 21.78 U/mL in the zinc-free culture medium (broth-out pH of 5.05). Thus, it has been confirmed that the addition of zinc ion, at least within a predetermined concentration range, greatly improves the D-aminoacylase producing potency".

However, the phrase: "addition of zinc ion, at least within a predetermined concentration range, greatly improves the D-aminoacylase producing potency"

has no support in the Applicants disclosure. The reason is that the applicants did not provide any measurements of the number of D-aminoacylase molecules, or the D-aminoacylase mRNA content per cell of transformant, when it was cultivated in the presence or absence of zinc in the medium. Any of these measurements is necessary to conclude that the expression of the enzyme was increased.

D-aminoacylase is a zinc dependent metalloprotease whose activity is increased in the medium supplemented with zinc ions (see, for example, the paper by Wakayama et al. "Role of conserved histidine residues in D-aminoacylase from *Alcaligenes xylosoxydans* subsp. *xylosoxydans* A-6", Bioscience, Biotechnology and Biochemistry, 2000, vol. 64, 1-8, on which the Applicants are co-authors; the article is included in the IDS). Thus, one skilled in the art would expect that the activity of the enzyme in the presence of 2 mM or 5 mM zinc ions containing medium would be higher than in the medium without zinc.

In conclusion, Applicants did not provide a sufficient description of the claimed invention so that one skilled in the art was convinced that at the time the application was filed applicants were in possession of the claimed invention.

Claims 14, 17-27 and 32-34 are rejected for lack of written description of the structure of the DNA molecule from *Alcaligenes* encoding D-aminoacylase, said molecule comprising the following sequence of restriction sites: EcoRI-BgIII-PvuII-HindIII or Sall-BgIII-PvuII.

Applicants' invention is directed to a genus of transformed microorganisms or DNA molecules encoding enzymes originating from the genus *Alcaligenes*. Said genus comprises many species. Applicants disclose only one species of said genus of enzymes, i.e. D-aminoacylase from *Alcaligenes xylosoxydans* subsp. *xylosoxydans* A-6 identified by SEQ ID NO: 2, however this is not sufficient to provide identifying structural characteristics of all the species of the genus, especially because the specification fails to teach any structure/function relationship for the disclosed species of the DNA molecule encoding D-aminoacylase from *Alcaligenes xylosoxydans* subsp. *xylosoxydans* A-6 identified by SEQ ID NO:2. Those skilled in the art realize that even a change of a single nucleotide in the encoding sequence can inactivate or change the kind of activity of the in the enzyme. Therefore, because the specification lacks description of the nucleotide changes which are neutral for the function of the encoded protein,

One skilled in the relevant art is not convinced that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

2.2.2. Scope of enablement

Rejection of claims 1-13 made in the previous Office Action for scope of enablement is moot because the claim have been cancelled.

However, new claims 14, 17-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for a microorganism comprising DNA molecule encoding D-aminoacylase from *Alcaligenes xylosoxydans* subsp. *xylosoxydans* A-6 identified by SEQ ID NO: 2, does not

reasonably provide enablement for a transformed microorganism comprising DNA molecule encoding D-aminoacylase from the genus of *Alcaligenes*, said molecules comprising a sequence of the restriction sites EcoRI-BgIII-Pvull-HindIII or Sall-BgIII-Pvull, wherein expression of said DNA molecule increases in the presence of zinc ions.

The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the invention commensurate in scope with these claims. The claims are directed to a large genus of transformed microorganisms for which expression of DNA encoding D-aminoacylase form the genus *Alcaligenes* is increased in the presence of zinc. Neither such molecules or transformants are disclosed by Applicants; see the above rejection for lack of written description.

The scope of the claims must bear a reasonable correlation with the scope of enablement (*In re Fisher*, 166 USPQ 19 24 (CCPA 1970)). Otherwise, undue experimentation is necessary to make the claimed invention.

Factors to be considered in determining whether undue experimentation is required are summarized *In re Wands* [858 F.2d 731, 8 USPQ 2nd 1400 (Fed. Cir. 1988)]. The Wands factors are: (a) the quantity of experimentation necessary, (b) the amount of direction or guidance presented, (c) the presence or absence of working example, (d) the nature of the invention, (e) the state of the prior art, (f) the relative skill of those in the art, (g) the predictability or unpredictability of the art, and (h) the breadth of the claim.

The nature and breadth of the claimed invention encompasses transformants comprising DNA molecules from the genus of *Alcaligenes*, wherein said molecules comprises a sequence of the restriction sites EcoRI-BgIII-Pvull-HindIII or Sall-BgIII-Pvull, or any microorganism resistant to zinc and expressing said DNA molecule, wherein expression of said molecule is increased in the presence of zinc ions.

Although the art of cloning, engineering, and expressing of genes and transforming microorganisms is well developed, and skills of those in the art high, the predictability of the results of transforming a zinc resistant microorganism with a DNA molecule encoding D-aminoacylase comprising a sequence of the restriction sites EcoRI-BgIII-Pvull-HindIII or Sall-BgIII-Pvull, wherein said DNA molecule originates from any species of the *Alcaligenes* genus, so that the expression of said gene was increased in the presence of zinc ions in the culture medium, is low. The specification does not teach DNA molecules from the genus *Alcaligenes* encoding D-aminoacylase whose expression may be increased by the presence of zinc in the medium. Thus, lack of this teaching forces one skilled in the art to do research outside the realm of routine experimentation. This experimentation has a low probability of success absent the guidance as to which particular structural feature of the genus of the DNA molecules is responsible for increase of expression of D-aminoacylase by zinc. Furthermore, the specification does not disclose any expression controlling element whose activity *in vitro* is increased by zinc, nor the specification teaches any expression vector containing a gene encoding D-aminoacylase, wherein said vector after

being transected to any zinc resistant microorganism exhibits higher expression when said transformant is cultivated in the presence of zinc. Thus, Applicants have not provided sufficient guidance to enable one of ordinary skill in the art to make and use the claimed invention in a manner reasonably correlated with the scope of the claims. Without further guidance on the part of Applicants how to select a DNA molecule from *Alcaligenes* or to make an expression controlling element whose activity is increased in the presence of zinc, the experimentation left to those skilled in the art is unnecessary, improperly extensive and undue.

In addition, claims 28 - 34 are rejected because while the specification is enabling for the DNA molecule of SEQ ID NO: 1 encoding the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 plasmid pKNSD2 comprising SEQ ID NO: 1, does not reasonably provide enablement for a DNA molecules encoding D-aminoacylase from the genus *Alcaligenes*, wherein said DNA molecule comprises a sequence of the restriction sites EcoRI-BgIII-Pvull-HindIII or Sall-BgIII-Pvull.

The scope of the claims must bear a reasonable correlation with the scope of enablement (*In re Fisher*, 166 USPQ 19 24 (CCPA 1970)). Otherwise, undue experimentation is necessary to make the claimed invention.

The nature and breadth of the claimed invention encompasses DNA molecules from the genus of *Alcaligenes*, wherein said molecules comprise the sequence of the restriction sites EcoRI-BgIII-Pvull-HindIII or Sall-BgIII-Pvull, and encode D-aminoacylase.

Although the art of cloning of genes, expressing them, and checking the enzymatic activity of the expressed proteins and making restriction maps and

sequencing the encoding DNA is well developed, and skills of those in the art high, selecting a DNA molecule from any species of the genus *Alcaligenes*, wherein said DNA molecule encodes D-aminooacylase and comprises the sequence of the restriction sites EcoRI-BgIII-PvuII-HindIII or Sall-BgIII-PvuII is out of routine experimentation. The specification does not teach other species of the genus *Alcaligenes*, wherein said species would be the proper source of the claimed DNA molecules. Lack of this teaching forces one skilled in the art to do research outside the realm of routine experimentation. Thus, because Applicants have not provided sufficient guidance to enable one of ordinary skill in the art to make and use the claimed invention in a manner reasonably correlated with the scope of the claims, the experimentation left to those skilled in the art is unnecessary, improperly extensive and undue.

2.3. 35 USC section 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claim 28, 29 and 32-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Wakayama et al. (Cloning and Sequencing of a Gene Encoding D-Aminoacylase from *Alcaligenes xylosoxydans* subsp. *xylosoxydans* A-6 and Expression of the Gene in *Escherichia coli*, Biosci. Biotech. Biochem., **1995**, 59, 2115-2119, included in IDS).

The claims are directed to an isolated nucleic acid sequence which encodes the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2.

Wakayama et al. disclose the DNA molecule that encodes the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2; see Figure 3, page 2117 of the article, and the enclosed sequence alignment.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Małgorzata A. Walicka, Ph.D., whose telephone number is (703) 305-7270. The examiner can normally be reached Monday-Friday from 10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

If attempts to reach examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ponnathapura Achutamurthy, Ph.D. can be reached on (703) 308-3804. The fax number for this Group is (703) 305-3014.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionists whose telephone number is (703) 308-0196.

Małgorzata A. Walicka, Ph.D.

Art Unit 1652

Patent examiner


REBECCA E. PROUTY
PRIMARY EXAMINER
GROUP 1600
1600

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Om nucleic - protein search, using frame_plus_n2p model

Run on: May 11, 2003, 12:05:25 ; Search time 54.5 Seconds

(without alignments)

6201.993 Million cell updates/sec

Title: US-10-009-782-1

Perfect score: 3249

Sequence: 1 gaaatccacttgcacgaga.ccctqagactacgagaagctt 1758

Scoring table: BLOSUM62

Xgapop 10.0 , Xgapext 0.5

Fgapop 10.0 , Fgapext 0.5

DelPop 6.0 , Delext 7.0

Total number of hits satisfying chosen parameters: 56648

Minimum DB seq length: 0

Maximum DB seq length: 200000000

Post-processing: Minimum Match 0%

Maximum Match 100%

Listing first 45 summaries

Command line parameters:

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-0/-cgn2.1/-USPNO.spoool/us10009782/runat_07052003_122517_23148/app.query.fasta_1.1927
-DB=PIR_73 -QMT=fastan -SUFIX=TPR -MINMATCH=0.1 -LOOPCL=0 -LOOPEXT=0
-DOALIGN=200 -THR SCORE=PCT -THR MAX=100 -THR MIN=0 -ALIGN=L -LIST=45
-OUTFMT=PTO -NORMEXT -HEAPSIZE=500 -MINLEN=0 -MAXLEN=200000000
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-WARN TIMEOUT=30 -THREADS=1 -XGAPOP=10 -XGAPEXT=0.5 -FGAPOP=6 -FRAPEXT=7
-YGAPOP=10 -YGAPEXT=0.5 -DILOP=6 -DELEXT=7
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Database : PIR_73:*

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1: PIR1:*
2: PIR2:*
3: PIR3:*
4: PIR4:*
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Pred. No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a score greater than or equal to the score of the result being printed, and is derived by analysis of the total score distribution.

SUMMARIES

Result No.	Score	Query	Match length	DB ID	Description
1	2511	76.1	484	2	JC4394
2	1000.5	30.3	488	2	JC4165
3	942	28.6	526	2	B73202
4	423.5	12.8	1106	2	J0405
5	407	12.3	581	2	B87678
6	338.5	10.3	529	1	T15134
7	337	10.2	924	2	S27923
8	321.5	9.7	660	1	OBRE3
9	312	9.6	660	1	OBRE3
10	307	9.3	680	2	S21323
11	296.5	9.0	1367	1	S48478
12	296	9.1	1791	2	T02345
13	294	8.9	611	2	D70928
14	289.5	8.8	3020	2	A43932

RESULT 1

ALIGMENTS

aminoacylase (EC 3.5.1.14) - Alcaligenes xylosoxydans subsp. xylosoxydans A-6

N;Alternate names: N-acyl-D-amino acid amidohydrolase

C;Species: Alcaligenes xylosoxydans subsp. xylosoxydans A-6

C;Accession: JC4394

R;Kakayama, M.; Katsuno, Y.; Hayashi, S.; Miyamoto, Y.; Sakai, K.; Moriguchi, M.

Biosci. Biotechnol. Biochem., 59, 2115-2119, 1995

A;Title: Cloning and sequencing of a gene encoding D-aminoacylase from Alcaligenes

A;Reference number: JC4394; MURID:96100942; PMID:8341651

A;Molecule type: DNA

A;Residues: 1-484 <WAK>

C;Comment: This enzyme, which catalyzes the hydrolysis of N-acyl derivatives of neutral

C;Genetics:

A;Gene: dan

C;Superfamily: aminoacylase

F;68-70/Region: zinc binding

Alignment scores

Pred. No. :

Score: 1.64e-128

Percent Similarity: 251.00

Best Local Similarity: 100.00%

Query Match: 76.11%

DB: 2

Gaps: 0

Length: 484

Matches: 484

Conservative: 0

Mismatches: 0

Indels: 0

US-10-009-782-1 (1-1758) x JC4394 (1-484)

QY 34 ANTCCCCAATCGATTCCCCCTTCGACCTGCGCTCCGGCGGCCACCCATCGAC 93

Db 1 MetSerGinsSerAspSerGlnProheAspLeuLeuLeuLalaGlyGlyLysLeuLeuLasp 20

QY 94 GGCAGCACCCCCGGCGCCGACTGGCGCGCGGCCACCGCATGCC 153

THE JOINING OF DNA MOLECULES

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Table 20-2 Some restriction endonucleases and their cleavage sites

Microorganism	Name of enzyme	Target sequence and cleavage sites
Generates cohesive ends		
<i>E. coli</i>	EcoRI	G ↓ A A T T C C T T A A G ↑
<i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> H	BamHI	G ↓ G A T C C C C T A G G ↑
<i>B. globigii</i>	BglII	A ↓ G A T C T T C T A G A ↑
<i>Haemophilus aegyptius</i>	HaeII	Pu G C G C Py Py C G C G Pu ↑
<i>Haemophilus influenza</i>	HindIII	A ↓ A G C T T T T C G A A ↑
<i>Providencia stuartii</i>	PstI	C T G C A G ↓ G A C G T C ↑
<i>Streptococcus albus</i> G	SalI	G ↓ T C G A C C A G C T G ↑
<i>Thermus aquaticus</i>	TaqI	T ↓ C G A A G C T ↑
Generates flush ends		
<i>Brevibacterium albidum</i>	BalI	T G G C C A ↓ A C C G G T ↑
<i>Haemophilus aegyptius</i>	HaeI	(A) G G C C (T) ↓ (T) C C G G (A) ↑
<i>Serratia marcescens</i>	SmaI	C C C G G G ↓ G G G C C C ↑

Note: The vertical dashed line indicates the axis of dyad symmetry in each sequence. Arrows indicate the sites of cutting. The enzyme TaqI yields cohesive ends consisting of two nucleotides, whereas the cohesive ends produced by the other enzymes contain four nucleotides. The enzyme HaeI recognizes the sequence GGCC whether the adjacent base pair is A-T or T-A, as long as dyad symmetry is retained. Pu and Py refer to any purine and pyrimidine, respectively.

~~run - CGG / CTG~~
~~SalI GTC GAC~~